PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, ; KANSAS.

THE KANSAS BUILDING.

Formal Dedication of the Structure at Chicago.

It Was Built by the People—Addresses by Chief Justice Horton, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hanback and Others—The Building Described.

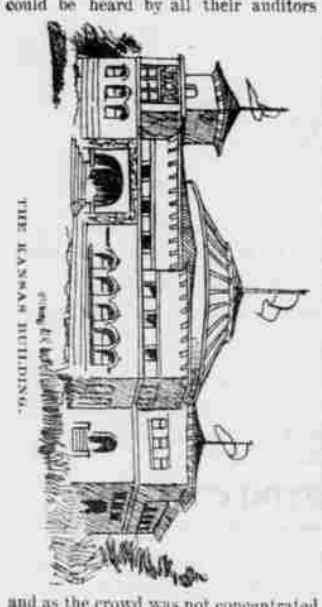
Kansas at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Although the national dedicatory services of the world's fair closed Friday night, there were attractions at the grounds Saturday sufficient to draw many thousands of people, but instead of gathering under one vast roof they divided into parties by states for the state buildings—or at least a portion of them were dedicated during the day.

CHIEF JUSTICE HORTON.

The militia of the various states represented in Friday's parade served as escorts, each for its own governor and orators, and the scenes at the park were even more diversified than those of Friday.

Among the structures presented to the world's fair management by the state representatives were those of Kansas, New York, Ohio and Iowa. Each building was gay with bunting and the flags of America, Spain and Italy as well as the state banners. About each great crowds gathered and for each orator there was liberal applause. The words of the speakers could be heard by all their auditors



THE KANSAS BUILDING.

and as the crowd was not concentrated in one spot and there were other pleasant features, the day was to many fully as enjoyable, though not as impressive, as was Friday.

The Kansas state building was dedicated at noon with interesting exercises and in the presence of a large audience. Many visiting Ohioans and Iowans whose state buildinge were dedicated in the afternoon fraternized with the Kansas people in honor of the occasion. The main oration was delivered by Chief Justice Horton, of the supreme court of Kansas. Musical selections were rendered by the Topeka Modoc club and brief addresses were made by a number of prominent Kansans, including the following: Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Felt, State Superintendent George W. Winans, Secretary of Agriculture Martin Mohler, Attorney-General J. N. Ives and lady commissioners, Mrs. Lewis Hanback and Mrs. Robert R. Mitchell.

Mrs. Lewis Hanback, member of the lady managers, spoke of the woman's work in Kansas, particularly that which was made necessary when the legislature made no appropriation for a Kansas state building in order to have that commonwealth represented at the world's fair. Their work, she said, had been completely successful and had it failed, it would have set the cause of women in Kansas back fifty years.

Mrs. R. R. Mitchell, a pioneer of the state, told of the hardships the early settlers had to undergo. Many of the dangers of the early days were rehearsed and great praise was given to the incessant courage which had made of the state more than the early pioneers had ever dared to dream.

In his dedicatory address Judge Horton said: "We stand to-day in a building which is really the people's house. It was not built by the legislature, not by any corporation, not by the enterprise of any syndicate, not by the levy of a tax, but by the men, women and children of Kansas, who offered freely a voluntary offering that the state which they loved might be fittingly represented among the nations of the earth." The speaker then spoke on the various characteristics of Kansas life and spoke in glowing terms of her prosperity and progress, and in conclusion dedicated the building to the purposes of the world's fair.

The Kansas building is 138 feet long and 134 feet wide; has 13,944 square feet of floor space on the first floor, 9,876 on the second—and cost about $20,000. The center of the building is roofed by an elliptical glass dome, eighty by forty feet in diameter and fifty-eight feet high. The rear arm of the building is especially designed to accommodate the natural history collection of the state university and is roofed with glass. Entrance to the building is through a sixteen foot arch into a vestibule twenty-three by thirteen feet. The center of the front part of the first and second floors is designed for use as a club house and the center of the building for the state exhibits.

THE biggest fur pool: Behring sea.—Philadelphia Record.

THREE MILLION ACRES.

The Amount of New Land to Be Thrown Open Through the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches Taking Allotments.

ANADARKO, Ok., Oct. 22.—After four weeks of council the Cherokee commission yesterday finished its negotiation with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes and effected an agreement. The negotiation began at Fort Sill the 26th of last month, at which time a proposition on the part of the government was submitted to the Indians. The proposition provided that these Indians should take allotments of 160 acres each and relinquish the residue of the reservation to the government to be attached to Oklahoma and opened to white settlement. For this surrender and relinquishment the Indians shall receive $2,000,000.

Of this sum $200,000 will be paid in cash within 120 days after the ratification of the agreement, $200,000 within one year and $100,000 within two years. The remaining $1,500,000 will be left in the treasury and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. payable annually. Minor paragraphs of the agreement provide that existing treaties are not to be disturbed, legally executed leases shall not be interfered with until limit expires, customary school sections and land occupied and used for religious purposes to be reserved, and adopted members of the tribe are to receive lands. The proposition was accepted on the 7th and since that time the commission has been engaged in securing sufficient signatures to make it effective.

The treaty of 1868 entered into on Medicine Lodge creek provides that no agreement for the relinquishments of lands shall be valid unless signed by three-quarters of the male adults living upon the reservation. The three tribes number about 2,800 people and about 575 bucks over 21 years of age. Yesterday the requisite three-quarters were secured. The agreement will become effective when ratified by congress. Of these three tribes the Comanches are the most advanced in civilization and were the first to accept the proposition. These were followed by the Apaches. A large number of Kiowas banded together to oppose its acceptance and endeavored to intimidate those inclined to sign. The three head chiefs, however, attached their names.

The reservation lies between the Washita and Red rivers in the southwestern corner of the Indian territory and embraces nearly 3,000,000 acres. It is by far the best land yet negotiated for in the Indian territory. It is well watered and fertile and will develop into magnificent corn and cotton land. This is the tenth agreement entered into by the Cherokee commission since May, 1890, from which a total of almost 20,000,000 acres of land have been reclaimed from Indian occupation. Ten thousand five hundred Indians will have been placed upon allotments and will cease to draw rations from the government. Five of these agreements have been ratified by congress and the reservations have been opened to settlement. These are the Iowa, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. Four have been reported to congress for legislative action—the Kickapoo, Wichita, Tonkawa and Cherokee outlet. Of the first three there is no time limit, but for that of the Cherokee outlet it is provided therein that unless ratified by congress by March 4, 1893, the agreement shall be void. Those interested in the opening of this domain would do well to note this feature of it. The commission will proceed to the Pawnee agency on the outlet to negotiate with that tribe.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

Tragic Occurrence at a Scene of Festivity in Vienna.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the News reports a tragic occurrence in that city, bringing a scene of festivity to an abrupt and startling conclusion. While the 20-year-old son of Pater Benecle was playing on a violin at a party which had been given to celebrate his success at some examinations which he has just passed in a creditable manner, he suddenly threw down the instrument and before any of the guests could divine his intention he drew a revolver and shot himself dead. When the young man's father was informed of his son's suicide he appeared greatly shocked and fell dead from heart disease.

OPERATORS RESUME.

The Telegraphers' Strike on the Texas Division of the Santa Fe Ended.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 22.—The latest development in the Santa Fe operators' strike situation is an agreement that the operators resume work pending a conference at Chicago between a Texas committee and President Manvel. The understanding is that the schedule that may be adopted at the Chicago conference shall have effect from the beginning of the strike. It is stated here that a conference by wire with President Manvel resulted in a practical agreement on all points except wages. All operators will be reinstated and an order from the strike committee to all operators to resume work was forwarded.

Charged With Smuggling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Edward Goodacre, a member of the firm of Redfern & Co., the women's tailors, and the manager of the New York branch of the establishment at 210 Fifth avenue, was arrested by special inspectors on a charge of smuggling clothes into this country by women agents.

Indians Terribly Scared.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 22.—Indians throughout the Canadian northwest are in a high state of excitement. They declare that two new born infants of the Sorcee reserve, near the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, had spoken and predicted that a terrible storm would sweep the country in a very short time and destroy trees, houses and everything in its course. This absurd story has been taken throughout the country by Indian runners and the Indians are alarmed to such degree that they are now all engaged in digging large pits in which to take refuge when the storm comes.

THE GREAT EVENT.

The World's Fair Buildings at Chicago Formally Dedicated.

An Immense Throng in the Lake City—Programme of the Exercises—The Addresses of Henry Watterson and Chauncey M. Depew.

Great Day at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—This was the great day of the week, in which the buildings of the Columbian world's fair exposition were dedicated to the arts and sciences. As might have been expected, it caused an immense concentration of people in the vicinity of Jackson park, apparently unsatiated with the enormous demonstration of Thursday. The national salute at sunrise inaugurated the ceremonies. The procession of invited guests was formed near the Auditorium hotel on Michigan avenue and proceeded southward to Jackson park in the following order:

1. Joint committee on ceremonies of the world's Columbian commission and the world's Columbian exposition.
2. The director-general of the world's Columbian exposition and the president of the centennial commission of 1876, at Philadelphia, and the director-general thereof.
3. The president of the world's Columbian commission and the president of the world's Columbian exposition.
4. The vice president of the United States, the vice president of the world's Columbian commission and the vice president of the world's Columbian exposition.
5. The secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury.
6. The secretary of war and the attorney-general of the United States.
7. The postmaster-general and the secretary of the navy.
8. The secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture.
9. The diplomatic corps.
10. The supreme court of the United States.
11. The speaker of the house of representatives and the mayor of Chicago.
12. Ex-President Hayes; escort Hon. John Sherman, Lyman J. Gage, ex-president of the world's Columbian exposition.
13. Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard and W. T. Baker, ex-president of the world's Columbian exposition.
14. The senate of the United States, headed by the president pro tem.
15. The house of representatives.
16. The army of the United States.
17. The navy of the United States.
18. The governors and their staffs of the states and territories of the United States.
19. Ex-cabinet officers.
20. The orators and chaplains.
21. Commissioners of foreign governments to the world's Columbian exposition.
22. Consuls from foreign governments.
23. The world's Columbian commissioners, headed by the second, third, fourth and fifth vice presidents thereof.
24. The board of lady managers, headed by the president thereof.
25. One woman representing each one of the thirteen original states.
26. Board of directors of the world's Columbian exposition, headed by the second vice president thereof, and the director of works.
27. Board of management United States government exhibit.
28. The department chiefs.
29. The staff officers of the director of works.
30. The city council of Chicago.

This procession, escorted by United States cavalry and light artillery, proceeded south on Michigan avenue to Thirty-fifth street, thence east on Thirty-fifth street to Grand boulevard, thence to Washington park, where it formed in partial lines on the west side of the parade grounds of the park.

When Director-General Davis rose upon the platform to open the ceremonies there was spread before him such a vast sea of human faces as has probably never before been seen under a single roof. In front of him, massed before the great bulk of the audience, 15,000 distinguished guests occupied reserved seats. To his left on a special stand 5,500 singers were seated and a large orchestra helped to make the arches ring again, while behind the speaker sat in state many of the greatest dignitaries of which a republican government can boast.

After the address of the director-general Mayor Washburne, in an eloquent address of welcome, tendered the freedom of the city to the guests.

At 12:30 o'clock the following programme of exercises took place under the director-general as master of ceremonies:

1. "Columbian March," composed by Prof. John K. Paine, of Cambridge.
2. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., of California.
3. Introductory address by the director-general.
4. Address of welcome and tender of the freedom of the City of Chicago by Hempstead Washburne, mayor.
5. selected recitation from the dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago: music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston: reading by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne.
6. Presentation by the director of works of the master artists of the exposition of the world's Columbian exposition and award to them of special commemorative medals.
7. Chorus—"The Heavens Are Telling"—Haydn.
8. Address—"Work of the Board of Lady Managers"—Mrs. Potter Palmer, president.
9. Tender of the buildings on behalf of the world's Columbian exposition by the president thereof to the president of the world's Columbian commission.
10. Presentation of the buildings by the president of the world's Columbian commission to the vice president of the United States for dedication.
11. Dedication of the buildings.
12. "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah"—Handel.
13. Dedicatory oration—Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.
14. "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
15. Columbian oration—Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.
16. Prayer by his Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.
17. Chorus—"In Praise of God"—Beethoven.
18. Benediction by the Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.
19. National salute.

It was just half past 12, when a burst of cheering that swelled into a vast volume of sound announced the arrival of the vice-president. The hall at this moment was a wonderful sight. The hackneyed expression "a sea of upturned faces" was in this case literally correct, for forty-four acres were covered with expectant countenances, turned toward the northern entrance, over which a band was playing "Hail Columbia." The music came but faintly, however, to those in the center of the hall, being drowned by the cheering and the booming of guns from the United States steamer Michigan, lying off the exposition grounds, and the volley firing of a light battery stationed at the north inlet.

"The Work of the Board of Lady Managers" was the subject of and address by Mrs. Potter Palmer, and although the lady's feeble voice was not heard by those further than fifty feet away, man's chivalrous tribute of applause to woman was not wanting at the close.

President Higginbotham, of the world's Columbian commission now formally tendered the exposition building to President Palmer, of the world's Columbian exposition. To the address of the president of the local directory President Palmer, of the national commission, responded in fitting words.

As the president of the commission turned to Vice President Morton at the close and asked the representative of the nation to dedicate the building and grounds to humanity, the sentiment of the occasion reached its climax, and cheers from 100,000 throats welcomed the venerable vice president of the United States, who in a brief address formally dedicated the buildings.

At the conclusion of the last sentence of the vice president's address and as he pronounced the dedicatory words, the members of the foreign diplomatic corps arose simultaneously to their feet in graceful approval of the sentiment, and the example so delicately set by the representatives of foreign nations was instantly followed by all the thousands assembled beneath the vast roof.

Mr. Watterson's Oration.

When No. 13 on the programme was reached Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, was introduced and spoke substantially as follows:

We are met this day to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the 400th annual return of the year of his transcendant achievement and, with fitting rites, to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete exposition of the world's progress between 1492 and 1892. No twenty centuries can be compared with those four centuries, either in importance or interest, as no previous ceremonial can be compared with this in its wide significance and reach: because, since the advent of the Son of God, no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the western hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions. The merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of the nations would fill a volume. In what I have to say upon this occasion, therefore, I shall confine myself to our own, and, in speaking of the United States of America, I propose rather to dwell upon our character as a people, and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities, held together by a fixed constitution, and charged with the custody of a union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose the future of free, popular government depends, than to enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles, or to undertake an historic essay. We are a plain, practical people. We are a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and artists. We have led the world's movements, not its thought. Our deeds are to be found not upon frescoed walls or in ample libraries, but in the machine shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder, on the open plain, where the steam plow, the reaper and the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obduracies of nature; in the magic of electricity as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistible power and light. Let us consider ourselves and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism and a confidence having no air of assurance.

A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment.

We are in the midst of the quadrennial period established for the selection of a chief magistrate. Each citizen has his right of choice, each has his right to vote and to have his vote freely cast and fairly counted. Wherever this right is assailed for any cause wrong is done and evil must follow, first to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has contained the poison and cannot escape its infection.

The abridgement of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties concerned by it, and there is good reason to hope that, with the expanding intelligence of the masses and the growing enlightenment of the times this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger line.

To that end, as to all other good ends, the moderation of public sentiment must ever be our chief reliance, for whom men are forced by the general desire for truth, and the light which our moderan vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake: when it becomes the plain interest of public men, as it is their plain duty to do this, and when, above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual difference of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for unfair advantage will be relegated to those who have either no character to lose or none to seek.

It is admitted on all sides that the current presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this be so, thank God for it! We have had full enough of the dramatic and sensational, and need a season of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which the people are going about their business to larger knowledge and experience, and a fairer spirit than have hitherto marked our party contentions?

Parties are essential to free government as oxygen to the atmosphere or sunshine to vegetation. And party spirit is inseparable from party organism. To the extent that it is tempered by good sense and good feeling, by love of country and integrity of purpose, it is a supreme virtue, and there should be no gag short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and plainness of utterance. Otherwise the limpid pool of democracy would stagnate and we should have a republic in name only. But we should never cease to be admonished by the warning words of the father of his country against the excess of party spirit, reinforced as they are by a century of party warfare, a warfare happily culminating in the complete triumph of American principles, but brought many times dangerously near to the annihilation of all that was great and noble in the national life.

Sursum Corda. We have in our own time seen the republic survive an irrepressible conflict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the federal union, not too strongly put together in the first place, come out of a great war of sections stronger than when it went into it, its faith renewed, its credit rehabilitated and its flag saluted with love and homage by 60,000,000 of God fearing men and women, thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous. We have seen the federal constitution outlast the strain, not merely of a reconstructory ordeal and a presidential impeachment, but a disputed count of the electoral vote, a congressional deadlock and an extra constitutional tribunal, yet standing firm against the assault of its enemies, whilst yielding itself with admirable flexibility to the needs of the country and the time. And, finally, we saw the gigantic fabric of the federal government transferred from hands that had held it a quarter of a century to other hands without a protest, although so close was the poll in the final count that a single blanket might have covered both contestants for the chief magisterial office. With such a record behind us, who shall be afraid of the future?

The curse of slavery is gone. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The miracle of the confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic, a vision of Arcadie, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relation of the states to the federal government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being, because they could not agree among themselves and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the three last amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the north and the south and seal our bonds as a nation forever.

The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime declaration. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment, and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories to bid a welcome to the world!

The men who planted the signals of American civilization upon that sacred rock by Plymouth bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their haven of rest after the great republican commoner, and founding by Hampton Roads a race of heroes and statesmen, the mention of whose names bring a thrill to every heart. The south claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own; the north has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical Puritan soldier of the war, for its own! Nor will it! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantle board in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the sunny south—shall be seen bound together in everlasting love and honor, two crossed swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness, to exchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From wheresoever he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts—the son of the Rhone and the Garonne, our godmother France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayette; the son of the Rhine and the Mozelle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi; the son of Arragon and the Indes, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

Our good cousin of England needs no words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him the latch string is ever on the outer side, though whether it be or not, we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another at the festive board, or in the arena of debate; warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all creeds be welcome here: from the Bosphorus and the Black sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains; from Holland dyke to Alpine crag; from Belgrade and Calcutta and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian and Jew—the American, loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not: bids you partake with us of these fruits of 400 years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and freedom!

Mr. Depew's Address.

When Mr. Watterson concluded the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" were rendered with full orchestral chorus, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, was introduced and said:

This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The cross on Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first, Columbus would never have sailed, but for the second, there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty.

The anarchy and chaos which followed the breaking up of the Roman empire necessarily produced the feudal system. The people preferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs, became the vassals of territorial lords. The reign of physical force is one of perpetual struggle for the mastery. Power which rests upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The king destroyed the lords, and the monarchy succeeded feudalism. Neither of these institutions considered or consulted the people. They had no part, but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mastery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, made possible the construction of the highways of freedom. Under its banner races could unite, and petty principalities be merged, law substituted for brute force, and right for might. It founded and endowed universities, and encouraged commerce. It conceded no political privileges, but unconsciously prepared its subjects to demand them.

Absolutism in the state, and bigoted intolerance in the church, shackled popular unrest, and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifteenth century. The divine right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt against tyranny; and the problems of science, whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of astronomy or geography, were solved or submerged by ecclesiastical decrees. The dungeon was ready for the philosopher who proclaimed the truths of the solar system, or the navigator who would prove the sphericity of the earth. An English Gladstone, or a French Gambetta, or a German Bismarck, or an Italian Garibaldi, or a Spanish Castelar, would have been thought monsters, and their deaths at the stake, or on the scaffold, and under the anathemas of the church, would have received the praise and approval of kings and nobles, of priests and peoples. Reason had no seat in spiritual or temporal realms. Punishment was the incentive to patriotism, and piety was held possible by torture. Confessions of faith extorted from the writhing victim on the rack, were believed efficacious in saving his soul from fires eternal beyond the grave. For all that humanity today cherishes as its best heritage and choicest gifts, there was neither thought nor hope.

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Neither realism nor romance furnishes a more striking and picturesque figure than that of Christopher Columbus. The mystery about his origin heightens the charm of his story. That he came from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with the struggles of our period.

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genoa, or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their prey, had developed a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown, beyond the highways of travel, which roused an unquenchable thirst for adventure and research. The study of the narratives of previous explorers, and diligent questionings of the daring spirits who had ventured far toward the fabled west, gradually evolved a theory, which became in his mind so fixed a fact, that he could inspire others with his passionate beliefs. The words, "that is a lie," written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo, which is still to be found in a Genoese library, illustrate the skepticism of his beginning, and the first vision of the new world the fulfilment of his faith.

To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations, this poor unknown dreamer, must win the support of kings and overcome the hostility of the church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man living who was so great in power, or lineage, or learning that he could accomplish either. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the convent of Ribida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella. His unshakable faith, that Christopher Columbus was commissioned from Heaven, both by his name and by Divine command to carry "Christ across the sea" to new continents and paran peoples, lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse and a contemptuous court that he was proof against the rebuffs of fortune or of friends. To conquer the prejudices of the clergy, to win the approval and financial support of the state, to venture upon that unknown ocean, which, according to the beliefs of the age, was peopled with demons and savage beasts of frightful shape, and from which there was no possibility of return, required the zeal of Peter the Hermit, the chivalric courage of the Cid and the imagination of Dante. Columbus belonged to that high order of cranks, who confidently walk where 'angels fear to tread," and often become the benefactors of their country, or their kind.

The mighty soul of the great Columbus was undaunted by the ingratitude of princes, and the hostility of the people, by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was securing means and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know what time has revealed, that while the mission of the crusades of Godfrey of Bouillon and Richard of the Lion Heart was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit: the one death, the other life. The tomb of the Saviour was a narrow and empty vault, precious only for its memories of the supreme tragedy of the centuries, but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God.

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The development of the colonial experiment in English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people and by the people was inaugurated, and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled in New England and the Cavalier in the south. They represented the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry, and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution, and elastic enough for indefinite extension to meet the requirements in governments of ever enlarging areas of population, and the needs of progress and growth.

The Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves, were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints, and first cargo of slaves, represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the commercial spirit of Great Britain, and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of Protestants against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the declaration of independence, liberated the slaves, and founded the free commonwealths which form the republic of the United States.

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The time has arrived for both a closer union, and a greater distance, between the old world and the new. The former indiscriminate welcome to our prairies, and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry, mark the passing period. Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poor houses or our jails. We cannot admit those who come to undermine our institutions, and subvert our laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for, and receive with open arms, those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this exhibition are peace and kinship.

Three millions of Germans, who are among the best citizens of the republic, send greeting to the Fatherland their pride in its glorious history, its ripe literature, its traditions and its associations. Irish, equal in number to those who still remain upon the Emerald Isle, who have illustrated their devotion to their adopted country on many a battlefield fighting for the union and its perpetuity, have rather intensified than diminished their love for the land of the shamrock, and their sympathy with the aspirations of their brethren at home. The Italian, the Spaniard, and the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Swede, and the Welsh, are none the less loyal and devoted Americans, because in this congress of their kin, the tendrils of affection draw them closer to the hills and valleys, the legends and the loves associated with their youth.

The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The United States welcome the sister republics of the southern and northern continents, and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia, with the products of their lands, of their skill and of their industry to this city of yesterday, yet clothed with royal splendor as the queen of the great lakes. The artists and architects of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fitly illustrate the height of our civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizing their powers for man's temporal welfare. The result is this park of palaces. The originality and boldness of their conceptions and the magnitude and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalleled exhibition.

If interest in the affairs of this world are vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us to-day. Only by celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial.

All hail! Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero and apostle. We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, past, present and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve, from century to century, his name and fame.

BOYS AND GIRLS KILLED.

Deplorable Accident at the Columbian Celebration at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 24.—During a fireworks display following the Columbus ceremonies here, on the open space near Wolfkill depot, a piece of six-inch gas pipe filled with powder by a local manufacturer exploded prematurely, causing the immediate death of seven little boys and girls, while at least nine others received fatal injuries and five died later. Theodore Rapp was standing near by holding his two little daughters by the hand, and one was instantly killed while the side of the other was blown away. The wounded were carried into neighboring houses as well as to the police station.

Guilty of Train Robbery.

EL DORADO, Kan., Oct. 24.—The jury in the case of the state vs. Ezra Carter, charged with train robbing, brought in a verdict of guilty after being out five hours. The case occupied the attention of the court all week and was one of the hardest fought ever tried in this county. The case was warmly contested by the attorneys, taking two days for the argument.

A Cyclone on the Madras Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Calcutta says that a cyclone passed over the Cocoanada and Madras coasts last night. The crops were quite badly damaged by being beaten down and matted by the wind and rain.

Boston is having an easy time with Cleveland in the world's fair championship series, taking the fourth consecutive game.